## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR AND CDITOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS renewed every day. 

## AMURRAENTS PHIS EVERING.

BROADWAT THEATRE, Broadwar-Land Ms Five BHILINGS-X L. THE FRALE FORTY THIEVES, OR PAINT BLIGGSTRES-DARBY O'LONNELL.

MINLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-Young Exegles on the Tight hope-learnichose Martin.

BOWERY THEATRE Sowery-Paul Pay-Twe Davn's

SERTON'S THEATRE Commbers street-Anny Blake-

WALLACK'S THEATER, SCHOWNY-THE SCHOLAR-THE

LAURA KREE'S VARIATIES, Breadway-LIDY OF

BROADWAY VARIETIES, 62 Broadway-THE MAIAD

WOOD'S MINSTREIS, 64 Broadway-Ermorias Min-EMPIRE HALL, 596 Breed PRY-TABLEAUS ST THE CELE-

BUOKLEY'S HALL, 539 Brondway - Diorama of the Bar-mae of Scores Hill and the Conflagration of Charles-tors-Venthilogism-Fairy Land, &c.

BURNELDORF GALLERY, 497 Broadway-VALCABLE

TABERNACLE, Broadway - GRAND CONCERT, BY THE

BROOKLYN ATHENEUM, Brooklyn-Last Concest,

New York, Tuesday, May 20, 1856.

Mails for Europe. the funard mail steamship America, Capt. Wietman, the leave Boston, on Wednesday, at noon, for Liverpool. The Surepean mails will close in this city at a quarter to two e'clock this afternoon.

The HERALD (printed in English and French) will be mbilshed at ten o'clock in the morning. Single copies,

in wrappers, sixpence.
Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the Maw York REMAID will be received at the following places

in Europe:—
Learnos—Am. & European Express Co., 17 and 18 Cornhill.
PARES—
do. 6. 8 Piace de la Bourse.
Levenoci— de. do. 7 Rumford street.
Levenoci—John Hunter, 12 Erchange street, East. The contents of the European edition of the Herald will embrace the news received by mail and telegraph at

the office during the previous week, and to the hour of

### Malis for the Pacific THE NEW YORK HERALD—CALIFORNIA EDITION.

The United States mail steamship George Law, Captain Berndon, will leave this port this afternoon, at two o'clock, for Aspinwall. The mails for California and other parts of the Pacific all close at one o'clock.

The NEW YORK WERKLY HERALD-California edition

containing the latest intelligence from all parts of the world, will be published at eleven o'clock in the morning. Bingle copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, sixpence.

Agents will please send in their orders as early as posshie.

## The News.

The news from Mexico is important, and we commend the letter of our correspondent to our readers the personal incidents mentioned in our advices there are a few deserving of note. Capt. Hansen, of the Mexican navy, well known in this city from his guano speculations, was killed by two sailors on board his man-of-war schooner Suerte, recently, a few leagues off the port of Acapulco. General Almonte is making preparations to leave for England, to which country he has been named as Minister. Manuel Payno, Minister of Finance, will accompany him to Europe, on a mission to the Court of Berlin. Mr. Schleiden, Minister to the United States from the Hanseatic cities, who is now in Mexico, will soon return to his post in Washington. He has been unsuccessful in negotiating a commercial treaty, in consequence of the illness De la Rosa, the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs. General La Vega has been sent prisoner to (the castle of Perote for publishing his opinions about the order of government reducing the rebel officers e renk of comm sured the order as a breach of confidence, as unwise, and unjust. In the sugar district of Cuautia, south of Mexico, the peons have refused to work until higher wages are paid. It is supposed this movement will prove disastrous to the crop. There is much conversation in Mexico about the bark Sirene, with a general impression that she was not lost by accident. An American paper called the Extraordinary will soon be published in the capital, in the English language. Mr. William Moran is to be the editor and proprietor. Admiral Zerman, who was captured at La Paz, in Lower California, with about a hundred Americans, has gone down to Guerrero to see Gen. Alvarez, but he has not been received. The Americans are said to be only a few leagues distant from Mexico, on their tramp to visit President Comonfort. Gen. Gadeden, the American Minister in Mexico, has returned to the United States on leave. He is said to be very ill, and especially sick of the administration at Washington. Being a millionaire, and of much influence in the Palmetto State, he returns to defeat a renomination at the Cincinnati Convention, and is fully prepared to pitch into Caleb Cushing particularly, into Governor Marcy generally, into the Brigadier extensively, and into the Cabinet promiscuously. He will "a tale unfold" much larger than a cotton plantation handkerchief with new pictures on it of the Mesilla Valley treaty, and of the three million drafts recently paid. From data acquired in Mexico ke thinks some of this money may yet be found about Washington. By the bye, what has become of Senator's Hale's call for the correspondence? President Comonfort is now in full communion with the puro, or demoeratic party, with whom he is universally popular. His sentiments have recently undergone a great change in their favor. Outside pressure, including his American friends, may have had some weight with him in adopting this line of policy. All the papers extol the liberal measures of the Mexican

By the arrival of the Cahawba yesterday we have letters from Havana to the 14th inst. They contain but few items of interest. Mr. Blythe, of Mississippi, who has accepted the appointment of Consul at Havana, was shortly expected out. The French sloop of war Penelope was to leave at the end of the week for Nicaragua. The accounts from the interior in regard to the crops were more faverable, but it is thought that they will fail far short of an average yield. The theatrical season has just closed, the weather being too warm even for musical en thusiasm. Paul Jullien was about to sail for France

We have dates from Neuvitas (Cuba) to the 3d inst. The port was healthy and business active The sugar crop promised well. An agent of a wealthy company in Spain had arrived, and was negotiating for a tract of twenty thousand acres of crown lands, southwest of the city, intending to

plant an extensive vineyard and grow tobacco. Our correspondent at Georgetown, Barbadoes, writing on the 1st inst., says:-The weather is very fine, with copious showers of rain, which are of in finite service not only to native produce but in filling the tanks and cisterns to overflowing. The manufacture of sugar is in full operation, and the yield will be over an average one, but the quality will be inferior to that of last year. An ad valorem cuty of three per-cent is levied on all importations except the following:-Fruit and vegetables, fresh meute and fish, live and dead stock (except borses

mules and cattle), sheep, manure, machinery for agricultural purposes, printed manuscripts, books and papers, and specimens illustrative of natural history, with seeds, roots, &c. of flowering plants.

Our accounts from Kansas are quite exciting, if true. One thousand men had responded to the call of the United States Marshal, and had encamped near Lawrence and Lecompton, for the avowed purpese of enforcing the territorial laws. In Lawren fifteen hundred men, armed to the teeth, were pre pared to resist all attempts at arrest. Gov. Shannon had sent a posse to Missouri to arrest Robinson Reeder had fled, but the officers were in hot pursuit of him. Mr. Brown, editor of the Herald of F cedo had been arrested while attempting to escape Sheriff Jones was expected soon to be about. His successor-Judge Fane, of Georgia-had been shot at twice while in the discharge of his duties.

traffic in coolies. Americans in China are warned to desist, as they by continuing the trade forfeit the protection of their government and incur heavy penalties. In the United States Senate yesterday messages were received from the President vetoing the bills for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi and the flats of the St. Clair rivers. Mr. Cass an

A despatch from Washington states that our go

ernment has taken efficient measures to prevent the

named his intention of speaking upon the Cramp. ton imbroglio at an early day. Mr. Sumner com menced an elaborate address on the Kansas question, and had not concluded at the adjournment. Iu the House Mr. Wheeler's resolution authorizing the dispatch of a national vessel with whatever contrioutions may be made for the relief of the Cape de Verde sufferers was adopted. A bill making an appropriation for the survey of Harlem river was presented, and referred to the Committee on Com-

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday. Neither the Mayor nor the Recorder being present, Mr-Clancy submitted the question that the Board could not legally transact business in their absence. The Chair decided that the Board was properly constituted, and on an appeal being taken this decision was sustained by a vote of twelve to four. The Assessors' and some other bills were referred to the appropriate committees.

In the Board of Aldermen last evening a proposition was made to re-letter and number the streets. but it was rejected as an effort to provide fat jobs for the friends of the Street Commissioner. The Central Park matter was again called up, and the report of the Councilmen making the Mayor and Street Commissioner a Board of Commissioners for the laying out and management of the Park, and the employment of all persons necessary for its completion, was adopted, after some opposition from a few members, who designated it as a ras. cally job, a swindle, &c., &c. The Mayor sent in a unication, nominating A. V. Stout, President of the Shoe and Leather Bank, to the office of City Chamberlain, in the room of the late Robert Kelly; but this was laid on the table.

The Board of Councilmen last evening passed a resolution tendering the hospitalities of the city to Mr. Fillmore on his return from abroad, and appropriating \$1,000 to defray the expense.

The Legislative committee on the inspection of tenement houses in New York and Brooklyn will meet at the office of the City Inspector, No. 6 Centre street, on Thursday next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Full reports of yesterday's proceedings of the Old and New School Presbyterian General Assemblies are given in to-day's paper. In the first named, majority and minority reports from the committee on the slavery question were presented and read They are interesting documents.

There was rather more buoyancy in the cotton market yesterday, with sales of from 2,000 a 2,500 bales, a good part of which was in transitu. Middling uplands closed at about 10%c. Flour was duil for common grades, and firm for medium and upper qualities, with more activity in the market. Wheat was in more animated request, with sales of about 30,000 bushels, at prizes given in another column Corn was in fair request, and closed at about last week's prices. Pork was inactive, with sales of mess at \$19, and in retail lots at \$19 25. Sugars were in fair request, and sales of all kinds footed up about 700 hhds., at prices stated in another place. Coffee was quiet, owing to the public sale to come off to day. Freights were offering to a fair extent, and about 50,000 bushels grain and 3,000 barrels flour were engaged for Liverpool, at prices given elsewhere.

the Delegates-Estimates of the Jugglers,

From a careful examination of the best accessible authorities, we have made up for the information of our readers the following classification of the delegates to the Cincinnati Democratic National Convention. It will be recollected that at the last Convention at Baltimore, in 1852, it was decreed that each State at the next Convention should be entitled to a number of delegates equal to twice the number of its votes in the Electoral College, and no more ; but of course the delegates, whether twice or ten times the number of the electors, will only cast the electoral vote of the State; and in cases where there may be but one delegate from some distant State, we presume that he will be considered as good as fifty, according to the precedents of Gen. Rucker, from Tennessee, and Gen. Commander, from South Carolina. CLASSIFICATION.

Southern vote.....

	SOUTHER	N STATES		5
	Buchanan	Pierce.	Douglas.	Hunter
Alabama		9	_	_
Arkansas		4		
Delaware		_		
Florida		3		
Georgia		_	_	
Kentucky		12	11/2	9 19 19 2
Louisiana		6	Ξ	0510
Mary and		_		
Mississippi		7	-	- Europe
discuri *		7		1000
North Carolina		10	_	
outh Carolina.		8		11 6
Cennessee		-	1	11/139
Texas		4		
Virginia		3	-	100
		_		
Totals		66	1	
	NORTHER			
	Buchanas		Douglas	. Dick'n
Connecticut		6	-	
alifornia		-	-	
Ilinois	*******	-	11	
ndiana		-	18	-
OTS		7 12	4	
dame	1	7	-	
Massachusetts.		12	-	
Michigan	6	-	-	-
New Hampshire		- 6	-	
New Jerney	7	-	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	
New Yorks		-	-	N Barrie
Ohio	4	6	13	
Pennsylvania	27	-	_	
Rhode Island		4		-
Vermont		1	4	II LIVE
Wisconsin	3	-	2	PHO .
	_	-	S Dillane	
Totals		41	47	
Two sets of the two States,	delegates a	dmission	loubtful.	Vote o
	RECAPIT	ULATION.		
Southern vote.	Buchanas	n. Pierce.	Douglas.	H. d. L.
Northern vote		66	1	
WALTERIN ACTO		41	47	
Totals	91	107	40	

Combined majority..... These estimates are based upon a rigid division as between Buchanan, Pierce and Douglas, and upon the presumption that both sets of delegates from New York and Missouri will be rejected. What else can be expected in reference to New York but the rejection of the hards on account of their Know Nothingism and hostility to Mr. Pierce's administration. and the expulsion of the softs because of their | cipies.

free soil affiliations? The same rule reversed applies exactly to the softs and hards of Missouri. But in order to give the best possible showing for Buchanan, let us assume that both sets (as in 1848) from New York are admitted. and the same with Missouri. Let us further assume that the vote of New York will be given for Buchanan, which would increase his strength to 126 votes, and that the vote of Missouri will be thrown for Pierce, swelling his vote to 116, there will still remain, combining the vote of Pierce, Douglas and the scattering, a majority of forty against Buchanan.

Now for the estimates of the jugglers Pierce's strength in the Convention is not bona fide, but fictitious and moveable; but though not adapted for his nomination, it may be used by him to defeat his adversaries, especially Buchanan. The strength of Douglas is in the Northwest; but he may perhaps pick up bandsomely in the East and South by first strangling Buchanan, and secondly by choking off Pierce. Thus we see that with both Pierce and Douglas the first object is the bowstring to Buchanan. Pierce forms the horizon tal line, Douglas the perpendicular, and Huater the hypothenuse to the triangle, thus closing up a perfect mathematical figure. Next come in the little side issues and contingent calculations. For instance, the Pierce or Douglas men whisper to Howell Cobb, "Go for us, and Georgia will be very apt to get the Vice President;" and they may work upon old Virginia or Tennessee by the same tempting bait of a prospect, by a little playing off and on, of the Presidential nomination itself. In this connection, Messrs. Hunter and Mason, of Vir ginia, would doubtless consent to the execution of "Old Buck" without remorse; and perhaps even Aaron V. Brown and Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, to say nothing of General Pillow, would submit to the repudiation of "Pennsylvania's favorite son" without shedding a tear.

In the outset the opposition to Buchanan have a decided majority in the Convention, allowing for all possible mistakes in our estimates. A majority adopt the rules. It is the interest of this majority and its various parts first to get Buchanan out of the way. They will do this, we apprehend, after the old fashion-first, by the adoption of the two-thirds rule; and secondly, by a prolonged bombardment against Buchanas, which will ultimately result in bringing over some of his fishy supporters, at a high price, to some new and marvellously proper man. The two-thirds rule has never been used by these democratic conventions to elevate anybody—but always as a bludgeon with which to knock some troublesome fellow in the head. In 1832 it was adopted, not for the purpose of securing the re-nomination of Jackson, but to kill off Calhoun as Vice President; in 1836 it was adopted as the only expedient for getting Col. Dick Johnson and his wife and family out of the house, but it failed; in 1840, in order to make sure work of Col. Johnson, the cunning democracy declined making any nomination for Vice Pra sident; but here the people would have saved them any trouble on account of Col. Johnson, as was illustrated in the whirlwind election of

Old Tippecanoe and Tyler too. In 1844, the Van Burenites, after working this two-thirds rule for twelve years, concluded to dispense with it; but at the Baltimore Convention of that year the enemies of "the Little Magician" applied his guillotine to the inventor, and took off his head. In 1848 it was adopted again to keep up appearances; and yet the result in the election was that the Van Burenites straightened out the two third nominee stiff and cold, with about one-fourth of the popular vote of New York.

In 1852, all the old hold-over White House the two-thirds rule. Each as the best possible method for killing off his rivals and clearing the way for himself; and all of them were sent adrift. It was not until thirty-five ballots had been cast, and one man had positively refused the nomination, that the real man for the crisis was discovered to be nobody else than Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire. Daniel S. Dickin. son made Franklin Pierce President in that re fusal of the democratic nomination; and now, if a Dickinson delegate gets into the Cincinnati Convention it will be because he will have dodged the vigilance of Mr. Pierce against all such heretics and outlaws.

So much for the two-third rule. It will be applied again. When we consider that with a handsome majority in his support at the Convention of '44, Van Buren was subjected to the two-third rule by a majority voting against him for its adoption, what else can be anticipated in 1856 but the same rule against Buchanan, with a decided majority combined against him, in addition to all the plunder of the administration? Finally, when we look at the disgraceful trickery of the jugglers at Baltmore in 1852, at the labors of the mountain and at the nibbling of the mouse of which it was delivered, what else can we expect at Cincinnati but the rejection of Buchanan and all other candidates standing in the way of each other and the proclamation of another discovery of another great man in some obscure and inoffensive backwood's county court lawyer? Our prediction then, is, that the enemies of Buchanan will first combine to destroy him; that having done that work, they will next, piece-meal, destroy themselves; and that, finally, for the sake of the "public plunder," they will unite upon some unoffending outsider whom they all most heartily despise.

A NOT FOR THE KNOW NOTHINGS .- We have before us a list of the members and officers of the last Assembly of this State, with their places of birth, &c. There are 149 in all; a large portion of whom it will be remembered were elected as Know Nothings. Their constituents will be amazed to learn that the only man out of the whole party who was of American parentage was Francis B. Spinola, whose fa ther was an Irishman, and mother an American. Not one of the others was sprung from natives, either on the father's or mother's side. The fathers of the 149 were as follows:-

 
 Englishmen
 90

 Germany
 10

 France
 6

 Holland
 14
 The mothers were of foreign birth (with the

proportion. After this, we think the natives had best turn their attention to new pursuits and prin-

exception of Mr. Spinols) in about the same

The Treaty-Russia Before and Since-fler all political disturbances. Freedom of religion In order to comprehend the results of the and commerce is guaranteed, but the centract treaty of Paris, and to show what has been effect

ed by the war, we must look back at the steps taken by Russia within the last fifty or sixty years to aggrandise herself at the expense of her neighbors. In 1800, Sweden was still a distinguished Power, and with the memories of her Vasas and her Charleses, kept all her enemies at bay. The frontier line of Russia on the north was then about fifty miles in advance of the White Sea, including Olonetz, a territory lying between Petersburg and Archangel, and approaching within twenty miles of the Lake of Ladogs, which empties into the Gulf of Finland by means of the Neva. It was in that day that Sweden had command of two-thirds of the gulf, and possession of the ports of Abo and Sveaborg, the latter being her great naval depot, and lately become so celebrated. In 808, when Russia was acting upon the principle of an armed neutrality, and was in fact in that attitude assisting Napoleon, she declared war against Sweden for not excluding the English from her ports in the Baltic. This pretext was followed by the invasion and conquest of Finland. Gustavus the Fourth, then on the throne, an eccentric Prince, instead of defending his own territories, would hear of nothing but invading Norway; and when the celebrated Sir John Moore arrived with 12,000 men at Gottenburg to assist him, he was treated so badly, and was in so much personal danger from the King, who had ordered his arrest, that he had to escape to the fleet in disguise. He took his army back without having landed a man. In addition to this, the King actually disbanded four thousand of his own guards, on the plea that they were not sufficiently zealous against the Russians. The end of this was his deposition from the throne; the Dake of Sudermania became King, as Charles the Thirteenth, peace was made with Russia, and the English were prohibited from entering the Swedish ports. This arrangement favored the views of Russia, and Finland became hers. Her policy of gaining new outlets to the Northern Ocean was successful, and Sweden sank into a second rate Power, stripped of her best ports and her most valuable territory.

In 1817 Russia had pushed her northern limits much farther. They reached the river Tor nea, on the Gulf of Bothnia, and she now atso possessed the isles of Aland, ceded in 1809.

In this way Sweden, no longer independent, lived at the mercy of Russia. What has she gained by the treaty of peace? One thing is certain-a once powerful Protestant nation has been abandoned by England, and one of the greatest political, religious and physical barriers against the progress of Russia westward, has been left in its ruins, to moulder away and be absorbed at no distant period by that empire. At the beginning of the war we were distinctly told by the British press that Finland was to be restored to Sweden. The prediction has utterly and miserably failed. What else was promised the world, or what

else was to be demanded as a preliminary to a peace with the Czar?

The restoration of Bessarabia to the Porte. by which the Russian power on the Dneister might be held in check. This territory lies between the northern mouth of the Danube and the Dneister, and is bounded west by Moldavia. By the treaty of Bucharest in 1812, Rus sia gained Bessarabia, and extended her frontier from the Dneister to the Pruth, descending with it to its confluence with the Danube, and also the fortress of Choczin, Bender, (where Charles the Twelfth took refuge among the Turks.) Kilia and Ismail, stormed and pillaged by Suwarrow. By this treaty Russia agreed to surrender several fortified places on the Black Sea to the Sultan, but never did so. Oa the contrary, she secured this territory by the treaty of Adrianople.

Ry article 20 the Ressarahian frontier is retified, but only in part-a large slice being still left the Russians-and Russia, as one of the contracting Powers, retains a full participation in the commerce of the Danube, its mouths and its tributaries. The rectification does not in the least prevent the Czar from at any time connecting himself with Austria and Prussia by his frontier bounding on those countries, reaching downwards to the Pruth. So, too, it was proclaimed that the frontiers of Russia and Persia were to be contracted to the limits of 1800. Then Russia ran her line along the river Cuban, or Kouban, commencing at the narrow strait separating the Orimea from the Asiatic continent, and uniting the Sea of Azoff with the Black Sea. Then it continued along that river to its source, passing in front of Georgiesk, then to the north of the mountains of the Caucasus, and following the river Terek to the sea. Since then Russia has claimed the whole country between the Black and Caspian Seas, outflanked the Caucasians, controls the Caspian, and has mastered some of the finest provinces of Persia.

The treaty of Ghoolistan, in 1815, gave to Russia Georgia, Immeritia, Mingrelia, Derbead, Badkoo, Daghestan, and other important provinces and localities. It also prohibited the employment of Persian war ships on the Caspian. What was not gained by this treaty has been attempted by force, and for years past the resistance of the Circassian chief, Schamyl, has been marked by prodigies of valor. By these operations Russia was gaining ground towards British India; and, indeed, since 1772, has come 1,000 miles nearer Calcutta than before. She was, also, in fact, taking Constantinople in the rear, from which she was distant only 500 miles, and the attack on Sinope was but an extension of her aggressions, and if unchecked, would have placed Constantinople between two lines of attack. By article 30, Russia and Turkey retain their possessions in Asia as they were before the present war, and their frontiers are to be marked out. But the " uti posseditis" is yet to be determined. Russia will claim that before the war she had such and such possessions, just as Lord Clarendon now talks about Central America, and the advantages already gained by her will not be given up. England has put in no plea for Persia, none for the provinces of the Caucasus, and so far, has gained nothing by the peace.

But what shall we say as to Poland, utterly forgotten at this memorable juncture? Even Lord Castlereagh, at the Congress of Vienna. declared it was the wish of England to see some independent Power, whether more or less. established in Poland. In these views Austria and Prussia then participated. But now it is too late. There is no hope for Poland, as there is none for Hungary. The treaty of Paris has therefore established but little. There are loop-holes enough in it to drive armies through. The Black Sea is neutralized, but it

can become in a year's time active enough for ing Powers-Greek, Papist and Protestantbave yet a joint interest, and much to say as to the details. The Principalities, about half liberated, are to have governments and a modified independence, but their constitutions are to be framed at Paris.

In short, we do not wonder that the leading British newspapers are not in a very happy state of mind at present. England has expended blood and treasure, and gained nothing-We really do not perceive one material advantage she has won by all her exertions.

The status quo ante bellum is but a poor conso lation for the extraordinary sacrifices made in the Crimea, while Russia, like a patient who has been bled for fullness of habit, is in as good health as ever-better than even the "sick man" whose case the Allies took in hand, and which they now consider cured. We have not time to-day to discuss the Tenth article of the treaty, closing the Dardanelles and Bosphorus by a re-affirming of the convention of July 13, 1841. It has its history, and a ourious one it is.

CHINESE SETTLEMENT IN CALIFORNIA,-OUR last letter from San Francisco, published else where, describes the opening of the temple of Buddha, in that city, by the Chinese residents. They imported a statue and other paraphernalia from China, and inaugurated their worship

with the orthodox ceremonies. The policy of this country requires liberty of conscience to be a cardinal point in the legislation of every member of the confederation. The constitution secures to every citizen the right to wership his God in his own way. Therefore it would be idle and impolitic to talk of interfering openly and legally to suppress the practice of the Buddhist faith in California. At the same time it is not to be disguised that the establishment of this new religion in the rising city of San Francisco is a phenomenon grave in all and alarming in some aspects.

No man, except a professional teacher of Christianity, will waste time, at the present day, in discussing the respective merits of rival systems of religion. It suffices the secular press to know that each system has its adherents, who cling to it from generation to gene. ration; who rarely-not once in three or four centuries, and then under very peculiar circumstances-renounce it; and whose attachment to their sectarian principles is pretty certain to increase in intensity in proportion to the violence of efforts to combat them. It is also within the knowledge of lay observers that, independently of the abstract merits of rival creeds, their professors are likely to entertain a bitterness of feeling toward each other which grows in proportion to their proximity, and which is liable to engender chronic hatreds often inconsistent with public progress or social order. For an illustration of these principles, we may point to Ireland, where the Scotch Protestants of the North and the Celts of the South have done nothing but cut each other's throats for a couple of centuries, and made their country proverbial for disorder, bloodshed, anarchy and backwardness.

The inference from history, as written thus far, is that tolerance ought to be the rule of law; but that every rational and legitimate effort ought to be made by States to prevent rival creeds growing up beside one another. Not perhaps that the principle should be carried as far as it was in the old Bay State, where non-conformity to the Puritan church involved exile or still harsher penalties; but merely that no encouragement should be held out to men of one creed to settle side by side with men of another, but rather that persuasion and moderate inducements should be held out to each sect to plant itself where it should not at and collision with its rivals. Where the professors of the rival creeds are men of different race, the principle becomes doubly imperative. Prejudice of race combined with religious ani-

mosity will keep nations divided for centuries. If these principles be applied to the case of the Chinese in California, the establishment of the Buddhist faith at San Francisco will at once be seen to be a matter of regret. It is not likely that the Chinese will ever prefer Christianity to Buddhism. It is certain that any attempt to crush out Buddhism by force would strengthen it. And it is equally certain that in that vale of time which is opening before us, Christianity and Buddhism cannot walk hand in hand; at all events without an improvement in the human mind which it seems utopian to expect. Collisions, strifes, jealousies, quarrels and civil war appear to be the natural consequence of the domiciliation of the Chinese race and the Chinese faith in California.

The discovery of a remedy devolves upon the Legislature of California. Theirs it is to find out some middle path between intolerance and neglect of the public safety-whether by taxing foreign emigrants generally, a plan worth consideration, or by loading the passenger trade with China with encumbrances, or by some other plan. The task is difficult; but the prize is worthy; the fate of California most certainly hangs in the balance.

CHURCH FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB-BENEFIT CONCERT .-- A concert will be given on Thursday evening next, 22d inst., under the direction of Madame Valentini, to assist in raising a fund to build a church for the deaf and in raising a fund to build a church for the deaf and dumb, of whom there is quits a large number in this city. It is not so generally known as it should be that a congregation of deaf mutes is already organized here, and that services are regularly performed every Sabbath in a lecture room in University place, under the ministration of the Rev. T. N. Gaillandet. This gentleman, whose name is honorably connected with the cause of deaf mute education, conducts the service in the Episcopal form, and addresses, in sign language, as intelligent, devout and attentive a congregation as can be found in any church in the city. any church in the city.

VESTVALL IN THE CONCERT ROOM .- Mr. Allan Irving gives his annual corcert on saturday next, at Niblo's Sale M'lle Vestvali will assist, making her first appearance in the concert reem since her return from Mexico.

THE MOUNTAINNER SINGERS, assisted by Miss Brainerd, give a concert at the Tabernacle this evening. Their concerts are becoming exceedingly popular.

THE PYNE AND HARRISON CONCERT.-The first concert of the Pyne and Harrison troupe will take place at Niblo's Saloon on Monday, the 28th inst.; the second and last on Wednesday, the 28th, being their only appearance in New York the present season.

CARRIESS CORRESPONDENTS .- Letters addressed to the following New York houses are advertised in the Philadelphia Public Ledger, of May 19, 1856, as remaining in

Charles A. Hecksher & Co. Littell. Son & Co. Saml. S. & W.m. Wood. Wm. H. Cary & Co. Alexander E. Hosack. Stokes & Brother. THE IOWA LAND BILL.—We hear incidentally that the President has signed this bill, and state the fact as a matter of public interest just now.—Washington Star, May 17.

TER LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS,

Important from Washington ANOTHER TREATY WITH MEXICO—NEW PHASE OF THE GRAMPTON DIP/ICULTY—NOMINATION OF AP-PRAISER AT LARGE—THE PRESIDENT'S VETORS— THE PAPERS OF THE KANSAS COMMISSION PENSION OF THE COOLIE TRAFFIC, ETC.

General Gadsden has arrived at New Orleans from Mexico. He brings with him an important postal treaty, one of the provisions of which is that Mexico and the United States shall pay \$75,000 each per annum towards defraying the expense of steam communication be-tween the two countries along the Gulf Mexico. He also endeavored to negotiate a commercial treaty, but I am got informed as to its results. I learn that Gadaden has had a tart correspondence with Marcy on matter and things in general. It will form a curious chapter is

diplomatic letter writing.

The Cabinet were in ression a long time to-day. Clarendon's reply to Marcy was one of the subjects before them. I am informed they came to no determination in Crampton's case. There are various matters in Cla rendon's repy which are entirely new to our govern-ment, and places the difficulty in another shape altoge-ther. It will be some days before the matter is dis-posed of.

A distinguished South Carolina politician told Mr. Pierce plainly that a war would ruin the cotton interests, while it would benefit the West; but as Douglas would carry the West, he had better be careful. Verbs sap. The case lays over.

I learn this evening that a correspondence has passed between Clayton and Crampton, and the discrepancies and misunderstandings which existed have been amicably settled satisfactorfly to both.

The President sent to the Senate to day the nomination of Stephen D. Dillaye, of New York, as appraiser at large, vice Pomroy, deceased.

Congress at the veto of the St. Cair flats and Mississippi-bills. They will pass them over his head by a two-thi-ds

The Kansas Investigating Committee seat by Governor Robinson the large quantity of testimony taxen by them, enclosed in a sealed packet, addressed to the Speaker of the House. On Governor Robinson's detention in Lexington, Mis-

souri, his wife, at his request, continued her journey.
At Columbia, Ohio, she handed the package to the Hon. C. K. Watson, who to-day delivered it to the Speaker privately.

The Congressional Commissioners request that the

package remain with the seal unbroken until their return. This is the testimony which the Missourians threatened to destroy.

It sppears by a fficial documents communicated to the

House to-day that our government has taken efficient measures to prevent the traffic in coolies, considering it re-plete with immoralities and revolting and inhuman atrocities, strongly resembling those of the African slave trade. It is not permitted by any treaty, and is therefore illewise they will not only torfeit the protection of this government, but render themse ves liab'e to heavy penalties. Among the papers is a letter from Mr. Crampton, dated last April, informing Mr. Marcy of the systematic manner in which the flag and vessels of the United States are abused by persons engaged in the African slave trade

Mr. Marcy replies that he will use the information for the prosecution of the Americans concerned therein.

Startling Rumors from Kancas.
THOUSAND MEN ENCAMPED NEAR LAWRENCE. THE TOWN FORTIFIED—SHERIPP JONES RECOVERING—REQUISITION FOR ROBINSON—AREST OF EDITOR BROWN—FLIGHT OF GOV. REEDER, ETC.

St. Louis, May 19, 1856.
Advices from Kansas, to the 14th instant, state that about one thousand men have responded to the preclama-tion of the United States Marshal, and are encamped in the vicinity of Lawrence and Lesumpton, their avowed purpose being to compel the people of Lawrence to acknowledge lal laws. It is said that there are about fifteen hundred men in Lawrence, thoroughly armed with rifles, and having two pieces of artillery in their posses-sion. They have erected breastworks, and given notice that they will resist all attempts at arrest.

Judge Fane, of Georgia, has been appointed Sheriff until Jones is able to resume the duties of the office Jones is reported as convalescent, and is expected soon to be out. Fame, it is rumored, has been shot at twice while in the discharge of his official duties.

The requisition of Governor Shannon upon the authorities of Missouri for the return of Robinson was placed in the hands of United States Marshal Donaldson and deputies Preston and Wallace. They left Kansas for Lexington on Wednesday last.

. Brown, editor of the Herald of Freedom, was arrested while endeavoring to escape from the Territory. Ex.Governor Reeder has fied, but his espture is con-

# PHIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 19, 1856. VETOES OF THE PRESIDENT.

Two messages were received from the President, vetoing the bills for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi and the Flats of the St. Clair rivers. The President returns them because he regards them as parts of the general system of internal improvement, and refers to his message of 1884, vetoing the River and Harbor bill. In relation to the St. Clair Flat bill, the President

says:--'In considering it under the constitution, the power of Congress to construct a work of internal impower of Corgress to construct a work of internal improvement is limited to cases in which the work is manifestly needful and proper for the execution of some one or more of the powers expressly delegated to the general government. I have not been able to find in the proposed expenditure any such relative, unless it be to the power to provide for the common desences, and maintain the army snd navy; but a careful examination of the subject, with the sid of the information officially received since my last message was communicated to Congress, has convinced me that the expenditure would serve no valuable purpose, as contributing to the common desences, because all which could be effected by it would be to afford a channel of twelve feet deep, and of so emporary a character, that unless the work was done immediately, before the necessity for its use should arise, it could not be relied on for vessels of even the small draft the passage of which it would permit.

Relative to the Messaging improvement the President

of twelve feet deep, and of so emporary a character, that unless the work was done immediately, before the necessity for its use should arise, it could not be relied on for ressels of even the small draft the passage of which it would permit.

Relative to the Musissippi improvement, the President repeats his constitutional objections to internal improvements as applicable to the whole system, whether they consist of works on land or in savigable waters, either of seacoast or interior lakes or rivers.

The consideration of the subject was postponed till next Wednesday.

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GEN. CASS AND MR. CRAMPION.

Mr. CASS, (dem.) of Mich., stated that he should ask leave, when a convenient opportunity presented fixelf, to show that he had been misunderatood in certain correspondence by Mr. Crampton with the British government.

KANBAS ATTAINS.

Mr. SUMNIN, (nigger worshipper) of Mass., then coumensed speaking on Kansas affairs, and had not concluded when the Senate adjourned.

WARHINGTON, May 19, 1656. THE CAPE DE VERDE SUPPERERS. The House then took up Mr. Wheeler's joint resolu

tion authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to despatch a vessel with provisions privately contributed for the Cape Mr. KKILY, (dem.) of New York, referred to the libe

Mr. KHLY, (dem.) of New York, referred to the liberality of New York in alding the starving people, appealing to the generous sympathy of the Hones to pass the resolution which saked for no appropriation of money.
Mr. Shrill, (K. N. dem.) of Virginia, while deeply feeling or their distressed condition, was not willing, even in this trifling particular, to usurp a power not guaranteed by the constitution. He considered the sending of a ship equivalent to the appropriation of money for that purpose.

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purpose.

Adopted by 123 against 24.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Mr. GALLOWAY (nigger worshipper), of Ohio, asked
leave to introduce a resolution requesting the President
to inform the House whether he has information conceraing the murder of three American citizens, named Dow,
Barber and Brown, late residents of Kansas, and whether
legal measures have been taken for the prosecution of
the murderers; also, whether he has information regarding the foreible adduction of William Phillips, and or his
being carried across to Missouri, and there tarred and
feathered; likewise, with regard to the outrage on RevPardee Butler, who was tarred and feathered; at Atchison;
also, with regard to the shooting of Mr. Mace, whom an
attempt was made to kill, after he had given testimony
before the House Investigating Committee; and whether
legal steps have been taken for the prosecution
of the persons engaged in these outrages. Also, that the
President inform the House whether he has issuep special instructions for the protection of American citizens
in Anneas from violence and murder.

Mr. SMITH of Va., suggested, and Mr. Galloway agreed
to add, a clause calling for information relative to the
murder of Sheriff Jones.

Mr. GIDDINGS—Better wait till he is dead.

Mr. RUFFIN (dem.), of Va., was opposed to such a string
of nonsense, and objected to its reception.

Mr. GALLOWAY moved a suspension of the rules, in orcer that he might introduce the resolution.

The motion to suspend was lost—102 in favor, to 55
against—not two-thirds.

Mr. Walker, (K. N.) of Ala, moved to discharge the

Mr. WAIRER, (K, N.) of Ala., moved to discharge the